The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,220.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs.	52 0
including postage..... „	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „	28 0
including postage..... „	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „	16 0
including postage..... „	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „	6 0
including postage..... „	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto ..... „	2 8
Third Ditto ..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 11th May, at noon.

Leave Bombay	May. 11
„ Ratnagherry	12
„ Vingorla	12
„ Carwar	13
„ Mangalore.....	14
„ Cannanore	15
„ Calicut	15
„ Beypore	15
„ Cochin	16
„ Tuticorin	17
Arrive Calcutta	20

Leave Colombo	May. 19
„ Galle.....	19
„ Negapatam.....	21
„ Pondicherry	23
„ Madras	24
„ Cocomada	26
„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Gopalpore	28
„ False Point	29
Arrive Balasore	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingoria monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	May.
Leave Bombay	17
„ Kurrachee.....	21
„ Guadur	25
„ Muscat	25
„ Bunder Abbas.....	27
„ Linga	28
„ Bushire	31
	June.
„ Fao	1
Arrive Bussorah	2

Down.	June.
Leave Bussorah	5
„ Fao	6
„ Bushire	8
„ Linga	10
„ Bunder Abbas.....	11
„ Muscat	14
„ Guadur	16
„ Kurrachee.....	19
Arrive Bombay	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 573 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Monday, the 10th May, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "Mahratta," 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, to Cochin on Tuesday the 4th May at noon, calling at the undermentioned ports, viz.

Down.	Up.
Leave Bombay—Tuesday.	Leave Cochin—Tuesday.
„ Ratnagherry—Wednesday.	„ Beypore—Wednesday.
„ Malwan „	„ Calicut „
„ Vingorla „	„ Tellicherry—Thursday.
„ Goa—Thursday „	„ Cannanore „
„ Carwar „	„ Mangalore—Friday.
„ Coompta „	„ Coompta—Saturday.
„ Mangalore—Friday.	„ Carwar „
„ Cannanore—Saturday.	„ Goa „
„ Tellicherry „	„ Vingorla—Sunday.
„ Calicut „	„ Malwan „
„ Beypore „	„ Ratnagherry—Monday.
Arrive Cochin—Sunday.	Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Clipper and late Emigrant ship "Schleswig Bride," to sail about 15th May, has excellent accommodation for a few passengers, and carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—For Calcutta direct, sailing about 13th May, the fine iron ship "British Sovereign." For terms of freight, &c., apply to

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

(To sail on 10th proximo full or not full.)

THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,223 tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, having all her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

GRIFFITH'S ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL and BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM.—Special edition for the use of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Rs. 2 post free.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care is taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the first quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 5th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and nice years, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 8th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Rangoon," (1,776tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 7th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Agent. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
1st May, 1869.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF THE SEASON.

LAST NIGHT OF THE LADY OF LYONS BURLESQUE.

FIRST TIME OF "THE HAUNTED HOUSE."

FIRST TIME OF "DELICATE GROUND."

ON WEDNESDAY, 5TH MAY,

The performance will commence with the admired Comedietta, entitled,

DELICATE GROUND.

Citizen Sangfroid	Mr. H. Richardson.
Alphonze de Grandior	Mr. D. D. Haygarth
Pauline	Mrs. Richardson.

After which, an Ethiopian Interlude, called,

THE HAUNTED HOUSE, OR, WHO'S AFRAID?

Introducing the Celebrated

PHANTOM CHORUS FROM "LA SONNAMBULA,"

In which Messrs. Dave Carson, Pollock, and Herberte will appear.

The entertainment will conclude with (for the last time) the Burlesque of

"The very latest edition" of

THE LADY OF LYONS.

Beauseant (a decidedly "bad lot," who, being of considerable weight in Lyons, may, with justice, be termed a heavy villain) ....Mr. Pollock.	
Colonel Damas (a veteran of the old school, an advocate for military moustachioes, and a strict discipline-hairy 'un.....	Mr. South.
Deschappelles (Wholesale Grocer, Tea Dealer, and Italian Warehouseman.—N.B. "The Trade Supplied, &c.")	Mr. Deering.
Claude McIntotte (a youth of imaginative temperament, who, from the fact of never doing anything for his living, is looked upon by his comrades as a genius, and who, although he commits a fraud which in modern times would result in unlimited horse-whippings, &c., is nevertheless considered by a British audience an object of sympathy and regard)	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Gaspar (a virtuous peasant, who offers himself as a go-between, and gets, as usual, more pedal applications than small coin of the realm)	Mr. Cull.
Landlord of the "Golden Lion" (a re-publican)	Mr. Herberte.
Madame Deschappelles (M. Deschappelles' "good lady")	Miss F. Wiseman.
Pauline (her only child, so highly polished that she may be said to take the shine out of every rival,—proud, but eventually penitent)	Mr. Haygarth.
The Widow McIntotte ("a lone lorn creetur")	Mr. Richardson.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.

Scene I.—DRAWING ROOM AT M. DESCHAPPELLES.

Pauline finds a mean Suitor by no means suit her—The rejected addresses of one of the Smiths—Beauseant bolts over, and the Deschappelles are in a simmar-lar condition. Revenge! Revenge!! Revenge!!!

Scene II.—EXTERIOR OF THE "GOLDEN LION."

Interview between the Landlord and the spurned Admirer, during which the ladder contrives to hint a few trifles to the Audience.

Scene III.—THE WIDOW'S 'UMBLE ROOF.

Which illustrates the truth of the Old Saw, that "Boys will be boys"—Claude wounds a Mother, who in her turn executes a Grand-pas—The dishonored note! Spurned!—Shameful Conspiracy to defraud.

Scene IV.—BACK GARDEN AT DESCHAPPELLES.

The Prince of Como (Prints after Claude), light Italian—Description of an imaginary Crystal Palace, sufficiently clear to be seen through—Damas having indulged at dinner in African sherry, treats Claude to the Dessert of a Rapier, a military manover—A hurried Wedding,

Scene V.—THE "GOLDEN LION" AGAIN.

Arrival of distinguished Visitors—The Climax approaches.

Scene VI.—THE WIDOW'S ONCE MORE.

The Discovery—Harrowing and a Rowing—Claude turns Recruit, not knowing which way to run—Agony of everybody.

Summary Disposal of Two Years and a Half.

Scene Last.—DESCHAPPELLES' VILLA.

DIVERTISSEMENT!

Beauseant and Pauline about to be united—Arrival of a remarkably mysterious Stranger—The Banns forbidden and the Nuptial not—Can it be! Yes! It is! It is!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs.	5
Stalls ..... „	3
Upper Circle ..... „	2
Pit ..... „	1

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

On Saturday will be produced another Great Burlesque,

THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS.

HAND PUNKAHS SUPPLIED GRATIS.

Acting Manager	Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager	Mr. H. Richardson.
Musical Director	Signor Zelman.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, established 1710.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

I BEG to intimate that I have this day commenced business as an Exchange Broker.

Rampart Row, 4th May, 1869. A. MORRISON.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "Pembroke Castle," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Star of the South," Smith, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Smith will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co.,
Agents for the ship.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

KERSHAW'S

LILY WATER

is a perfect restorer of Grey Hair to its original colour, promotes the growth of the hair, prevents baldness, cleanses and cools the head, removes dandriff and scurf, contains neither oil, dye, nor mercury.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Single Bottles	2	4
Double Bottles...	4	8

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the Khandeish Farming Company, in Liquidation.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday, the seventh day of May instant, an application will be made to the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, at his Chambers, in the High Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for an order empowering Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, Liquidator of the said Company, to proceed to England for the space of six calendar months, with power to conduct in England any matters connected with such liquidation which can more conveniently be conducted there, and to sanction the appointment of Mr. William Oldfield Punnett to continue the liquidation of the said Company during the absence of the said Thomas Fisher Punnett, as his attorney.—Dated this 1st day of May, 1869.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Attorneys to the said Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matters of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, and of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, Limited.

NOTICE.—The advertisement which appeared in yesterday's issue of this paper, intimating that an application would be made to the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, on Friday next, the 7th instant, for permission for Mr. William Oldfield Punnett to continue the liquidation of the above Company as attorney for Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, the Official Liquidator of the above Company, during his absence in England, is withdrawn.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, and of the National Financial of India, Limited.

NOTICE.—The advertisement which appeared in yesterday's issue of this paper, intimating that an application would be made to the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, on Friday next, the 7th instant, for permission for Mr. William Oldfield Punnett to continue the liquidation of the above Company as attorney for Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, the Official Liquidator of the above Company, during his absence in England, is withdrawn.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
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KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Friday, the 7th instant, Messrs Bomanjee Dosabhoy & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, by order of the Government, the property belonging to the Commodore's Bungalow, for sale comprising cut glassware, handsome white blue and dinner, white pink and gold flowered dessert services, plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, soup tureen, spoons and forks, table candlesticks, cruet frames, teapot, toastrack, &c., table cutlery, &c. Mahogany cheval and dressing glasses, Blackwood cloth press, &c., &c.

Also, on the same day, the property of a gentleman leaving the presidency, consisting of Blackwood household furniture, such as round and pier tables, chairs, chest of drawers, wardrobe, chiffoniers, teapoys, four posts bedstead, and sundries.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

BASS' ALE,

JUST LANDED.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Bottled by Cameron and Saunders, Pints, per dozen	3 12	4 0
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen ..	6 4	6 12
Bottled by Stone & Co., Pints, per dozen ..	4 0	4 4
Do. ditto Imperial Pints, per dozen..	4 12	5 4
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen.. ..	6 4	6 12
Do. ditto Imperial Quarts, per dozen	8 8	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and large consumers considerable economy is effected by the use of the Imperial Bottles.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

I, RAO BAHADUR MOROBA CANNOBA BALLAJEE, surnamed VIJAYAKAR, Hindu Inhabitant, of Bombay, by caste Pathare Kshatri, otherwise called Patane Prabhu, by profession a Judge of the Small Cause Court of Bombay, do hereby notify that I, who have been a widower for several years, am now prepared to enter into a matrimonial alliance, according to the Hindu Law, with a widowed Prabhu female.

I shall therefore be glad to receive written applications from widowed females, or their parents, or other guardians, until the 10th day of June next, offering to marry me.

No female need apply whose age is under 20 or above 35 years, or, who has children by her first husband.

The application should show the names of the applicant, of her deceased husband, her father, and her brothers if she has any, her present age, her place of residence, whether she knows how to read or write, when she became a widow, who has hitherto supported her, and whether she be ready and willing to perform the necessary religious ceremony before the close of the present marriage season.

The names of all rejected applicants shall not be disclosed by me, and if required I will return the original applications when I have selected one.

All applicants should be prepared to have one or more interviews with me in the presence of such friends as the applicants may name, but at a place and time to be fixed by me.

In order that my second wife may have a snug competence after my death, I shall secure for her a pension of Rupees (5a) fifty a month by becoming a subscriber to the Uncovenanted Service Widow Fund.

That Hindu widows can legally re-marry has been declared by eminent Hindu Lawgivers and by the Legislature of the present day (vide Act No. 15 of 1856 of the Government of India).

That the practice of widowed females of my caste remarrying was observed until so late as the year A. D. 1743 has been conclusively established by the records of the late Peishwa's Government, of which authenticated extracts formed part of the proceedings of the Pathare Reform Association, published by me as their Secretary in A. D. 1863 in a pamphlet, entitled, "Marriage of Hindu Widows."

MOROBA CANNOBA.

BILLIARD KIT.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Balls, Bagatelle (Real African Ivory),	1½ inch....set	32 0	36 0
Do. do. do. do.	„ „	40 0	45 0
Do. do. do. do.	1¾ „	44 0	50 0
Do. do. do. do.	1¾ „	50 0	56 0
Do. do. do. do.	1¾ „	54 0	60 0
Do. do. do. do.	1¾ „	56 0	64 0
Do. Billiard do. do.	1¾ „	19 8	22 0
Do. do. do. do.	2 „	22 8	25 0
Do. do. do. do.	2 1/16 „	24 8	27 0
Do. do. do. do.	2⅛ „	26 8	30 0
Do. do. do. do.	2 3/16 „	32 0	36 0
Do. do. do. do.	2¼ „	80 0	90 0
Do. Pool. do. do.	2 „	86 0	96 0
Do. do. do. do.	2 1/16 „	90 0	102 0
Do. do. do. do.	2⅛ „	105 0	120 0
Do. do. do. do.	2¼ „	130 0	150 0
Do. Pyramid	...from	180 0	0 200 0
Boxes, Mahogany, to keep pool Balls	....each.	7 0	8 0
Baskets, for Pool... ...	... ...	5 8	6 0
Cloth, Superfine for Thurston's full size Billiard Table, enough to cover Table and Cushions, including nine pockets, in tin case..		120 0	135 0
Cushions, Finest Spanish Mahogany, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered with superfine cloth	each	300 0	350 0
Cues, Billiard, Thurston's and Burrough's Best ..		7 8	8 0
Cue Tips, Best French	per dozen	1 0	1 4
Chalk, Best in Sticks	„ „	3 0	3 8
Cement, hard, in Sticks	„ „	3 0	3 8
Do. Liquid, Thurston's	each	1 10	2 0
Frames for Pyramid	...	5 8	6 0
Lamp, Central Revolving, for Thurston's Billiard Table, with Pankah Protector, Wire Guards, Sliding Rods, and extra Shades, complete...each		400 0	450 0
Marking Boards for Pool		40 0	45 0
Do. do. Billiards (Roller Principle) ..		70 0	80 0
Receivers (Money) for Pool		50 8	55 0
Rules, Framed, Thurston's, for Billiards ...		13 8	15 0
Do. do. do. Pool		10 8	12 0
Do. do. do. Pyramid		10 8	12 0
Triangles, Mahogany, to keep Pool and Pyramid Balls		5 8	6 0
Table, Miniature Billiard Table, 5 feet long, Complete with Cues and Balls		300 0	340 0

(*Without doubt the billiard on the lower portion forms a handsome mahogany table, with spare feet to increase its height.*)

SLATE BAGATELLE BOARDS, with stand complete.

Ten feet long	350	0	400 0
Eight „	270	0	300 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SMELLING BOTTLES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1 Plain Stoppered Salts Bottles ...	each	1 4	1 8
No. 2 do. do. in Morocco Case. ...	„	2 12	3 0

SMALL VINAIGRETTE BOTTLES.

With Triply Gilt perforated tops, handsomely cut in Blue, Green, Ruby, or clear White.

No. 3 Richly Engraved Caps (filled) ...	...	5 8	7 0

CAPPED SALTS BOTTLES,

With extra wide mouths and stoppers, round or upright; cut and coloured as above.

No. 4 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ...	each	9 0	10 0
No. 5 Richly Engraved do. ...	„	10 8	12 0

EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES,

Cut and coloured, as above.

No. 6 Richly Engraved Triply Gilt Caps...each		9 0	10 0

UNION (DOUBLE) SCENT BOTTLES.

For Aromatic Vinegar, or Salts, and Eau-de-Cologne (each in handsome morocco case), cut and coloured, as above.

No. 7 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ...	each	9 0	10 0
No. 8 Richly Engraved do. ...	„	10 8	12 0

UNION SCENT BOTTLES.

With patent spring stoppers and screw cap, fitted, cut, and coloured, as above.;

No. 9 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ...	each	16 8	18 8
No. 10 Richly Engraved do. ...	„	19 0	21 0

LARGE UNION SCENT BOTTLES.

Stoppered, fitted, cut, and coloured, as above.

No. 11 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ...	each	22 8	25 0
No. 12 Richly Engraved do. ...	„	27 0	30 0

SQUARE UNION BOTTLES,

With Vinaigrette at foot. Stoppered, fitted, cut, and coloured, as above.

No. 13 Plain Triply Gilt Cap and Vinaigrette ...		38 0	42 0
No. 14 Richly Engraved Cap and Vinaigrette ..		43 0	48 0

OPERA UNION BOTTLES.

Stopped, fitted, cut, and coloured as above:

THE LAST NOVELTY.

in shape of an Opera or Field Glass, a very pretty present for a lady.

No. 15 Plain Triply Gilt Caps and joints...each		27 0	30 0
No. 16 Richly Engraved Caps and joints... „		32 0	36 0

HOUR GLASS UNION BOTTLES.

No. 17 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ..	..	18 0	20 0
No. 18 Richly Engraved, &c. &c.	..	20 0	22 8

JEWELLED UNION SCENT BOTTLES,

Stoppered, fitted, cut, and coloured, as above

Blue, Set with Coral, Garnet, or Pearl ...			
Green, do. do. do. ...			
Ruby, do. do. do. Turquoise }	from Rs.	30	to 75
or Pearl			
Clear White, do. Coral, Garnet, or Turquoise.			

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have removed to No. 6, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents,
English Assurance Co., Fire and Life, Azienda Assicuratrice. Marine Insurance Company, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th May, at 12 A.M., Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell at their old Auction Rooms, at 6 Rampart Row, the remainder of the stock, without reserve, including Cashmere shawls, scarfs, black-cloth angolas, pistols, revolvers, opplettes, assorted jewellery, diamond and brilliant rings, chains, hats, coaches, tables, presses, shelves, also a lot of sundry articles.

HEERALALL & Co.

JUST LANDED, ex "British Sovereign," and now for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Giesler's finest Champagne.....Rs. 42 per doz. quarts.			
Do. Sparkling do. ..... „ 28 do. do.			
Also the following Sparkling Moselles and Hock, bearing the well known brand of "Jodocius Frères et Cie."			
COBLENTZ.			
"Moussirender Moselwein" .....Rs. 24 per doz. quarts.			
"Moussirender Rheinwein" ..... „ 24 „ „			
"Nompareil Sparkling Moselle".... „ 33 „ „			
And just landed ex "Noel," direct from Bordeaux, bearing the known brand of "Cruse et fils Frères."			
BORDEAUX.			
A few cases "St. Julien," vintage 1835 .. Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.			
And "Chateau Pontet Canet," vintage 1865. „ 24 „ „			
Also a few remaining cases of Guinness's best export Stout, bottled by their Agents, Messrs. Machen and Co., Liverpool, and just landed ex "Westhersfield," being in prime condition. Rs. 21 per case of 6 dozen pints.			
TERMS—Cash.			

Bombay, May, 1869. G. F. PIM & Co.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

DATURA TATULA,

A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages, the fumes of this plant give instant relief.

"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—Paper by Dr. M'Veagh, Dublin Journal, Medical Science.

"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. W. Barker on Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs.

"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Letter from General Alexander.

Cash Rs. 2 8. Credit Rs. 3 0.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—Blackwood's Magazine for April contains the first of a series of three articles on the late Viceroy. Copies may be had of the undersigned. Price Rs. 1-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THEOBALD'S ACTS of the Government of India for 1868. Rs. 5-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN'S BOOK of INDUSTRIAL DESIGN; forming a complete course of Mechanical Engineering, and Architectural Drawing, by W. Johnson, A.I.C.E. Third edition. Rs. 18.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GRADY'S Treatise on the HINDOO LAW of INHERITANCE, comprising the Doctrines of the various Schools, with the Decisions of the High Courts of the several Presidencies, and the Judgments of the Privy Council on appeal. Rs. 22.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

AITCHESON'S TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, and SUNNUDS relating to India and the neighbouring Countries. 7 volumes, with index volume. Rs. 56.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Amusement for the Rains.

PUNCH.—A set for the first twenty years, 1842 to 1861, in twenty volumes, scarlet cloth, gilt edges. Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PHARMACOPŒIA OF INDIA, prepared under the authority of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India in Council.

Price.....Rs. 3 8 Cash.
Free by post 4 0

Agents for the sale of the Publications issued by the India Office.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,
Agents for the Sale of the Publications issued by the India Office.

DICKENS' WORKS, Illustrated Library edition, in twenty-six volumes, half bound, red morocco, gilt. Rs. 2 0.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENGLISHWOMAN (The) in INDIA, containing information for the use of Ladies proceeding to, or residing in, the East Indies, on the subjects of their

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE were sellers for Elphinstones and Colabas this morning. Elphinstones declined from 880 to 870 and Colabas from 1,415 to 1,390; but in the afternoon Colabas closed firm at 1,405. New Bank of Bombay shares were sold at 565.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomn. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	580
2,250,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200 [div.
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	135 ex-
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875 [div.
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1580 ex
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
350,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	1625
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1575
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	300s.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400sh.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
...	500	500	100sh.	Do. New	540
...	1,280	1,800	100sh.	Colabe Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	9650
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framjii Cowasji Press	1160
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
250,000	1,000	500	...	Mofue Press & Co.	180—
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000	5,000	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1150—1160

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'd'g's Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	108—110.
800,000	25	183	Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	100 May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75 Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35 Sept. '67	" Trdg & B'kng	23
2,000,000	200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	... Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	62 May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	120	60 Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,300	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	410
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
360,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	160—170

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218	3.0	s.p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	196	8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£100	1,000		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£12½	126	5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
Chin	60 Do. do.	217 to 218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112 to 112½
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	93½ nl.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do.	107
5 years' do. do.	100½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-10
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-0-0
Australian Gold	,, 169-9.

CALCUTTA—28TH APRIL 1869.

The market for Government Securities was not so active to-day as the last few days, and prices are quoted lower. About 3 to 4 lakhs of papers are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 6-12, 7-0, 6-14, 6-13 and again at Rs. 6-12 discount; the latter rate was firm at the closing hour. A large amount of 5 per cents was purchased, yesterday, at Rs. 8-4 premium. 5½ per cents were in better demand; one heavy lot sold at Rs. 12-8, and some small amounts at Rs. 12-10 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,675.

The transactions reported in National Bank shares were at Rs. 135.

Punjab Bank shares were placed yesterday at Rs. 79.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 3.

Hamilton, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Roy Bareilly, Oudh.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 3.

Goldsmid, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Constantinople.

Brough, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kamptee.

Clerk, Major, Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, to——

Kelly, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Connell, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Bangalore.

Mills, Surgeon Major, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

Hamilton, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England (on the 5th May.)

Morse, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 1st May, 1869.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sind Frontier Field Force order, dated 19th April 1869, making the following arrangements:—

30th Regiment N. I.—Captain Mills, Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Command, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th March, vice Captain Bell, proceeded on furlough.

3rd Regiment Sind Horse.—Cornet H. F. Lucas, Squadron Subaltern 1st Sind Horse, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant Peat appointed Adjutant.

13th RegimenSN. I.—Regimental order, dated 21st April 1869, directing Major Lord to officiate as Second in Command, and Captain Gayer as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Major Cooper proceeding on other duty.

20th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 28th March 1869, directing Major Robertson, Second in Command, to officiate as Commandant, Captain Nimmo, Wing Officer, as Second in Command, and Captain Crispin, Staff Corps, as Wing Officer, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, proceeding on medical certificate.

Regimental order, dated 1st April 1869, directing Lieutenant Simpson to perform the duties of Quarter-master in addition to his own, vice Captain Crispin.

4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles).—Regimental order, dated 22nd March 1869, directing Colonel Wood, Second in Command, to perform the duties of Wing Officer in addition to his own, vice Major Castell proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

18th Brigade R. A.—Lieutenant W. H. F. Sorell from 30th April to 31st May 1869, in extension, on medical certificate.

14th Brigade R. A.—Captain and Brevet Major A. H. Murray for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Matheran, on medical certificate.

3rd Hussars—Captain W. P. Maxwell, from 15th April to date of retirement from the service, on private affairs.

1st Battalion 23rd Foot—Ensign J. A. Millar, from 16th April to 30th June 1869, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0 0	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 2s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Coffee	...	...
Overland	Steamers up to 7th May from 15th to 1st June	£5 0s. 0d.	...
		£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.	,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 3½	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rice	Rs. 12 and Custom Charges	Port
Mauritius		8 annas nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Mirella	White	Liverpool, Dec. 19.
	Palmas	Card	Liverpool, Dec. 2.
	Curlew	Humphry	Liverpool, Nov. 28
	Star of the North	Smith	London, Nov. 20.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, April 30.
	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Cochin, April 27.
	Owangandy	Amsly	Clyde, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Berwickshire	Bowen	Singapore.
	The Royal Family	Bernson	Liverpool.
	Euphrates (s)	Sharp	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	A. R. Hydroose	Nacoda	Colessgurputtum.
	Aumdbux	Nacoda	Coilputtum.
	Bogaree	Nacoda	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Tyrnician, Hay, to Galle.
Ship Thunderbolt, Hore, to Liverpool.
Ship Hero, Price, to Madras.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa.
Steamer Martaban, to Kurrachee.
Ship Peregrine, to London.
Ship Omaha, to Liverpool.

MADRAS, 3rd, 10 A.M.—Mail steamer "Deccan" sailed for Galle.

FAO, 3rd, 10 A.M.—Mail steamer "Abyssinia," from Bushire, in sight.

KURRACHEE, 3rd, 1 P.M.—Steamer "Cashmere," with Gulf mails, arrived from Gwadur.

ADGAUM, 3rd, 2 P.M.—H. M.'s Gun-boat "Hugh Rose" leaving for Basscdore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April 28 Flower of the Forest.....Sully.....Liverpool, Nov. 23.

DEPARTURES.

April 28 Montano.....—.....—
Water Witch.....—.....—
Phœnix.....—.....—

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 27 Arlley.....Hodson.....Gopaulpore.
Victoria Bridge.....—.....Coyelong.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 8th May, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 5 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	May 8	Tuesday	June 15
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 29
Tuesday	,, 25	,,	July 2
,,	June 1	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 20

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	May 8th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	May 14th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hong-kong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of closing Inland Mails, to remain in force until further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Sholapore, the Deccan, Ahmednugger, Seroor, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nogotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Outh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS':
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Cheeson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CLEARY—May 1st, at Maidstone Lodge, Pamchgunny, of laryngitis, Frances, the beloved wife of John Cleary, Esq., of Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1869.

However he may shine in other departments of political disquisition, we cannot congratulate our daily contemporary on the breadth or lucidity of his views on the Central Asian question. We cannot suppose that they represent Indian opinion, and we are certain they do not represent Imperial opinion; though they may express the sentiments of a few persons in England and India. If we try to put ourselves in the place of our contemporary and regard the external aspect of Asiatic politics from his point of view, we have spread out before us a prospect very different from that beheld by ordinary mortals. Most people, for instance, believe that the Russians understand their own side of the question, the drift and object of their own policy. But that is altogether a "misconception." The Russians do not understand their own affairs, they do not listen to the *Times of India*, but merely echo the "absurdities of one or two Indian writers," and as our self-complacent contemporary is not one of the two, he benignantly—for he is always benignant—extends his pardon to his erring brethren in Muscovy. And it is a proof of the obliging character of the writer, that after issuing a full pardon he proceeds to apologize to his rugged friends. His object is to "make things pleasant," an agreeable occupation to a kindly nature, but very delusive. He says that "the presence of the Russians on the Oxus —— is at present little more than a figure of speech," a statement which the Russians would be only too glad that we should believe. Some minds are so constituted that they cannot comprehend the existence of a force which is not tangible to them. They do not understand how the possession of a given position carries with it the command over distant territories. Minds of this sort are bewildered when it is said that the acquisition of Nice and Savoy gave the French full command over the passes into Italy and Switzerland, and they do not know in what sense Gibraltar commands the Straits. The Russians know that their Central Asian position is not a figure of speech, and our statesmen know it also. But the *Times of India* sincerely believes, not only in the figure of speech theory, but in its own assertion that our frontier policy is dictated by little if any wish to counteract Russia. It seems that the sooner we get these ideas into and out of our heads the better it will be for our "happiness," and the better for "the maintenance of *pleasant* relations with Russia." These are potent motives no doubt. Having disposed of the British, our contemporary proceeds to set the Russians at their ease. Our policy with regard to Afghanistan is no concern of theirs; "our interchange of courtesies at Umballa," we are told, "cannot be justly said to wound Russian susceptibilities" or to concern Russia in any way. In that case if it is all moonshine, if the Umballa meeting had no bearing on the Central Asian question—for the sake of snubbing one or two writers in good pedagogic fashion, it was surely not worth while to dilate on the subject at all. The Russians will not be moved either by the pardon or the apologies, and the one or two writers will go on all the same. Perhaps the drollest sentence in our contemporary's comments is this. Speaking of Russia he says—"We by no means assume her covetousness or desire to debar her from a contemplated aggression." Why? "For the simple reason that our statesmen do not credit her with *the* design [what design?] which some few writers among us impute to her." So that if our statesmen, whether rightly or wrong, credited Russia with "the design," then the *Times of India* would at once "assume" that Russia is covetous and would desire to debar her from a contemplated aggression. This humility and docility of mind is a novelty on the part of a journal which so seldom looks to statesmen for its opinions. Imagine the writer who has denounced him frequently for ignorance, sitting meekly at the feet of the Duke of Argyll!

What is the meaning of it at all? We do not profess to know. Russia is a "phantom," her troops and strongholds "figures of speech," yet she is sufficiently important to be addressed with honeyed words of conciliation. One would be almost inclined to say that our contemporary is working out some Machiavellian design intended to lull the Muscovite to sleep, but his honesty and simple-mindedness forbid that we should entertain the suspicion. Morever he is of opinion that Russian encroachment barely affects our policy at all. He is not afflicted by the ghost of Peter the Great—whose "will," however, whether genuine or not, has been so largely acted upon—and oddly enough, he has no faith in "the self-interested prognostications of unscrupulous monarchs," although that sort of prophets is precisely the one which practical men regard the most. In short, we are unable to make out the drift of our contemporary; for he does not object to the Umballa policy, whatever it may be, he only resents the very natural inference of the unilluminated—who base their opinions on facts obvious to nearly all—that our frontier policy is influenced, and we say, largely influenced, by the position of Russia, not only in Central Asia, but in Europe. But to comprehend approximately the whole question between Russia and the British Empire, you must take an imperial, and not a local, standpoint. Our contemporary, unfortunately, not only looks out of his little local window, but in nearly every case, in his daily commentaries on general questions, subordinates the interests of the Empire to what he is pleased to call the interests of India.

LIEUTENANT G. H. CHERRY, 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, has obtained from the Bombay Government, furlough to Europe for twenty-four months, on medical certificate.

JUDGE MOROBA CANOBA is a practical reformer. He approves of the re-marriage of Hindoo widows, and has determined, though advanced in years, to set an example by making such a widow his wife. We refer our readers to his own expression of his sentiments, which they will find in our advertising columns.

THE telegram we published a day or two ago does not seem to have been strictly correct in stating that one cause of the "Englishman" being charged with contempt of Court was the fact that it had opened a subscription to pay Mr. Tayler's fine. But, judging from the report we publish in another column, the case is quite as extraordinary, for it appears that the Editor of the "Englishman" has been subpœnaed to produce, amongst other things, a list of the persons who had subscribed. We suppose Sir Barnes Peacock's next step will be to charge the subscribers with contempt!

THE Singpore papers report that a serious rising of the natives has occurred in Java. At a place called Bokalis, about twelve miles from Batavia, upwards of one hundred and fifty Europeans are said to have been murdered. The public papers have been warned not to publish the particulars of the outbreak, but all private letters agree in reporting the outbreak as most serious.

CINNAMON is henceforth to be exempt from export duty. This staple is grown in small quantities, and only on the western coast. None has been exported from Madras for the last five years. Hence this exemption.—*Madras Paper.*

MR. C. C. ADLEY, C. E., has been specially deputed to conduct an investigation into the causes connected with the epidemic fever in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts. The Commissioner has also been directed to give special attention to the matter, and to impress upon all the other civil officers that necessity of rendering all the assistance in their power.

A YOUNG native woman, after travelling from Armidale to Sydney, a distance of several hundred miles, to see his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, applied to the Police Magistrate for "an order to see the Duke." The Magistrate kindly gave her a letter of introduction to an officer who could procure her the pleasure she wanted.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 1ST MAY.

A lengthy debate took place in the House of Lords last night on the condition of Ireland.

The Mayor of Cork has written a letter vindicating his conduct.

Mayor Amon (?) has been declared duly elected for Bewdley.

Upon scrutiny the Lord Mayor has dismissed the charge against the Directors of the Merchants Company. They were believed to be temporally (?) guilty, but they kept themselves within the law.

A large emigration of dockyard labourers to Canada is now going on.

Sir Arthur Buller is dead.

In the House of Commons yesterday, MR. Greaves questioned Government concerning the late outrages in Ireland, and said that the land question was the cause of all.

Lord Stanley blamed the release of the Fenian prisoners, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy demanded the removal of the Mayor of Cork.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue said Government were seriously considering what measures were necessary, and were awaiting details.

M. Frere Auban has announced the signature of the Protocol. The negotiations, he says, are satisfactory, and the relations between France and Belgium most cordial.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL, NOON.

Total Sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	17,000	,,
,, Import of Cotton	31,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	350,000	,,
,, Stock in London	78,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	65,000	,,

Fair Dhollera 10d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opens steady.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, and prices were unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, to arrive, ship named, 9½d.

The Manchester Market is quiet, and there is little enquiry.

7lb. Shirtings	9s. 3d.
8¼ do	11s. 0d.
40's Twist	1s. 4d.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 9TH APRIL.

THE dawn of a general organization of our military resources is breaking. For a long time the tone of the press and of public opinion has demanded an alteration in our existing and antiquated arrangements as regards the standing army, and the palpable failure of the Volunteer discipline and organization at the Easter Monday Review at Dover has proved the necessity of a wide change in respect to the Volunteer service and the auxiliary forces generally. To the main committee under Lord Northbrook, which consists of Mr. Stansfeld, the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Anderson, and Sir Edward Lugard, has been attached a sub-committee under the presidency of Major-General the Hon'ble E. Lindsay. This sub-committee consists of Major-General Edwards, Colonel Egerton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Colville, Captain the Honourable F. Vivian, Captain Hozier, and Mr. Knox. The duty of this sub-committee is to enquire into the alterations of the military districts of the country and of the interior military organisation necessary to develope the existing system into one compatible with the exigencies of present warfare. The committee will probably recommend that new military districts shall be created, each under the control of one general officer, who shall be the responsible chief of the troops of all arms and of all branches of the service within these districts, as well as of all Volunteers, Militia, Yeomanry, Pensioners, and Army of Reserve: that these troops, both of the regular army and of the auxiliary forces, shall be assembled at convenient places and convenient times for training and exercise even for a few days, that camps of instruction shall be annually formed where all the troops of the district may have an opportunity of learning some of the practical duties of campaigning. If these recommendations are carried out they will certainly form a considerable step in the right direction, and they should be popular in the army, as their adoption would entail the formation of several additional divisional staffs. It is here that they are likely to fail, for it appears doubtful if Mr. Cardwell will introduce to the House of Commons any measure which will entail an increase of expenditure. Yet the country appears quite willing to incur any moderate increase of expense, provided that in return it be assured of an effective defensive organization. It will probably be proposed that the officers commanding the several districts should have entire control of all equipment and stores within those districts as well as of the recruiting, and should report directly on all matters of drill, discipline, and equipment to the House Guards, and in all matters of finance and supply to the War Office. Such an organization would afford in time of peace a very close resemblance to the organization which is being gradually adopted for an army in the field, and this is no undesirable end, as the aim of all military organization should be fitness for active service.

Other committees and commissions on military subjects are also sitting. The commission on courts martial is sitting at the House of Commons and is expected to make its final report in a few days. The Royal Commission on military education is dragging itself slowly along and is sifting an enormous mass of evidence, which it will hardly be able to digest and frame in the shape of a report for six months. The committee on small arms, which has advocated the adoption of the Henry Martini rifle, suddenly finds itself on the eve of falling into legal proceedings, as the proprietors of the patent of the Peabody rifle have come forward to assert that the Martini breech action is but a plagiarism of the Peabody, and declare that no one has a right to avail himself of it without the assent of the Peabody patentees. The committee on the new armament of the Artillery in India will recommence its proceedings as soon as its experimental gun is completed. This gun is to be a bronze muzzle-loading rifled gun with three grooves, which is to fire a studded cylindro-concredal projectile. Bronze has been proposed for India on account of economy, as it is intended to melt up the existing bronze ordnance for reconversion into rifled guns.

On Monday night, when the Army Estimates again come before the committee of the whole House of Commons, Mr. Hambury Tracy is going to introduce an important motion. He intends to propose that all labour executed for military purposes shall be performed by soldiers. This is certainly a move in the right direction, as military labour is cheaper to the country than civilian labour; it is beneficial to the soldier as it gives him working pay, and it adds to his efficiency in the field by accustoming him to the use of tools. It is earnestly to be hoped that Mr. Cardwell will coincide with Mr. Hambury Tracy's ideas and that military labour will become the sole labour employed on military works; but as yet it is quite uncertain what view the Secretary of State for War will adopt.

On the same occasion Lord Elcho is about to propose formally a motion to the effect that the military organisation of the country is unsatisfactory. The answer made by the Secretary of State for War will of course be that he has assembled various committees which are enquiring into the various departments of our military organization, and that as soon as he receives their reports he will be prepared to submit a scheme for the consideration of Parliament. It is very likely, however, that an animated discussion will take place, as the subject is one which attracts much popular attention, and is interesting on account of the width of the Volunteer movement to a large party besides the regular army. There is a Volunteer Review to be held at Portsmouth on the 26th April, with reference to which the subjoined letter has been received by the Lord-Lieutenant of the country of Hants, the Marquis of Winchester, from the Secretary of State for War:—

"War-office, April 1.

"My Lord,—In reply to your Lordship's application of the 24th ult., I have the honour to inform you that I approve a field-day of Volunteers being held at Portsmouth on the 26th of April, 1869, and the attendance of the 1st Administrative Brigade Hants Artillery Volunteers on the occasion. I have further to request that your Lordship will be good enough to inform me, as soon as possible, of the probable number of Volunteers who will be present at the field-day, as in the event of a large number of Volunteers wishing to take part in the review it will take a considerable time to make the necessary arrangements. All applications should, therefore, be sent in not later than the 8th inst.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant,

"EDWARD CARDWELL."

Major-General Lindsay has sanctioned the time of application from corps to be present at the review to be extended from the 8th to the 12th inst. There appears to be every prospect of a large number of Volunteers being present, and to insure a successful and creditable result, it only remains for those who may have the preparation of the day's programme that such a plan of battle may be drawn up that the Volunteers may not be compelled to fight in impossible positions, and that all ranks may have learnt something of their duties as citizen soldiers at the close of their day's work.

In a general order just issued from the Horse Guards, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief calls attention to the necessity of exercising great discretion in rejecting forage, on its issue to the troops, under the system in force at large cavalry stations of obtaining it in bulk from contractors and making the distribution through the commissaries of supply. The forage having been passed into the stores by military and commissariat officers the loss will have to be borne by the public in the event of capricious rejection. Officers are directed to be careful not to demand forage of a better quality than that allowed by the contract, and His Royal Highness has desired that a strict inspection may be made at the time of issue. The inspecting officers will be held responsible that good and sufficient reasons are assigned by them on all occasions of rejection. In the case of hay and straw it must be specially shown in what particulars they are not up to the quality described in the conditions of contract, and, in addition to this, in regard to oats, it must be shown that the weight of a bushel taken indiscriminately has been verified, and that it is not equal to the weight stipulated for in the contract.

It has just been notified in a Horse Guards' general order that quartermasters of regiments are not to be sent to detachments for the purpose of superintending the fitting of the annual clothing, and officers commanding detachments will be made responsible for the proper fitting of their men.

With a view to avoid expense in the hire of freight for stores to be returned to this country from stations abroad, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given directions to the commanders-in-chief on foreign stations to notify to the military authorities whenever any of Her Majesty's ships under order for home have available space for the reception of military stores. These directions have been given on the understanding that no detention will be caused to any of Her Majesty's ships, and general officers commanding the troops; and acting controllers are to give the necessary instructions for stores awaiting the conveyance to this country to be held in readiness for shipment, so that no delay may arise after receipt of the notification from the naval authorities.

A general order, just issued, authorizes officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who have received medals from the Royal Humane Society for acts of bravery in saving life to wear them on all occasions when in uniform. In all cases when an officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier may be deemed worthy of receiving a second mark of distinction for saving life the Royal Humane Society have, with the concurrence of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, agreed to add a clasp or bar to the medal already granted.

Several instances have recently occurred in which officers on leave from regiments on foreign service, when required to perform duty in this country, or on the return voyage, have stated that they are without uniform, it has in consequence been directed in general orders just issued that officers are always to be in possession of their uniform: otherwise, if detailed for duty, they will be required to provide themselves with a fresh outfit.

In order to prevent soldiers who have joined the reserve force enrolling themselves a second time by means of mutilated certificates of service, commanding officers have been requested not to issue more than one certificate to a discharged soldier.

The Secretary of State of State for India having represented to the Secretary of State for War that regiments have not unfrequently embarked from this country for India with portions of their equipment in an unserviceable condition, Mr. Cardwell has concurred in a regulation by which the surveying officers of the India and War Departments shall arrange for the replacement of any stores which they may find at their inspection to be unserviceable. As, however, it is important that the responsibility for the equipments of a regiment being in proper condition should rest with the commanding officer, it is to be understood that this course has only been sanctioned upon the condition that officers commanding regiments under survey shall sign a joint report with the surveying officers in effect that a replacement of any particular store has been found absolutely necessary.

By the Royal Warrant of the 28th of February, 1869, the re-engagement of soldiers on and after the 1st of April, if at home, and on and after the thirty-first day after the receipt of such warrant, if serving abroad, is limited to those cases in which men, while serving, renew their engagement for a second term of service. Boards of officers that assemble after these dates to record the services of soldiers who claim their discharge on the expiration of their first period of service have been directed to read to them the general order embodying these regulations, so that they may be fully aware that they voluntarily forfeit all claim to be re-engaged.

Instructions have been received at Aldershot from the Secretary of State for War to the effect that blank ammunition is not to be drawn for sergeants under the regulations of

AN EXTRAORDINARY HAILSTORM.

THE taluq of Hospett, in the Bellary district, has lately been the scene of a hailstorm as severe as it seems incredible. In the village of Danapur, for instance, a hailstorm occurred on the 16th of this month which knocked down a great many cocoanut and mango trees and damaged the chunam work of the surplus water channels of Calaghutty and Dahapur. Near another village the hailstones drifted into heaps which measured five yards long and two yards high. But this was not all. So severe was this fall of hail that large fish in the Toongabuddra died in greater numbers from its effects, while so virulent was the wind which accompanied it that the leaves were stripped from the avenue of trees planted along the banks of this river and the fencing round them totally destroyed. As a climax to this tale of devastation we may add, on the authority of the tahsildar of Hospett—who is said to be a sensible intelligent man and not given to exaggeration—that some of the hailstones were each larger than a large cocoanut.—*Madras Athenæum.*

PASSAGES FOR MILITARY OFFICERS BY P. & O. STEAMERS.

UNDER the terms of Section 27 of the contract of 27th November 1867, the P. and O. Company are bound on the requisition of the English Postmaster General, or officers, or agents acting under his authority, to provide passages for officers in H. M.'s service from and between any of the places to which the Company's vessels proceed in performance of the contract. As the Postmaster General had not deputed any such authority to any officer in India, the Government of India wrote to the Secretary of State, requesting that he might be moved to give the necessary authority in India to various officers designated, to make requisitions for the passages of officers of the various branches of the service. The Postmaster General has acceded to this request. Power will be given to the Quarter Master General in India, and the Quarter Masters General of each Presidency, as well as the officers commanding at the several ports of departure of the steamers, to make requisitions for passages for military officers. The Accountants General, within whose circles the different ports are situated, or the Local Governments, will make requisitions for passages for civil officers, and the several Superintendents of Marine for Marine Officers. In the form of requisition used in England, the passages are ordered at the contract rate in the case of some of the mail packet lines, but as in the contract with the P. and O. Company, it is provided that Government passengers are to be conveyed at the private rates, the requisition will contain the words "under the terms of the contract," instead of "at the contract rates." The requisition will specify the name of the officer, the branch of the service to which he may belong, the class of accommodation required, and whether the passage money is to be paid by the passenger, or the State. —*Englishman.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAND BOXES FOR RAILWAY BRAKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter, which has been addressed to me by a gentleman who subscribes himself "Via Ferres," I shall be glad if he will favour me with a plan of the sand box he suggests. I would state for the information of "Via Ferres" that we have now *self-acting* boxes on our brakes, and which, from my personal observation, I am justified in stating, meet our wants.—Yours, &c.,

W. KNOX.

G. I. P. R. Co.'s offices, Bombay, 1st May.

THE FIRE IN THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to that part of his report of the fire in the Fort in which your reporter says "Mr. Judge's office being on the flat which first "took fire, a great number of valuable papers "have been completely destroyed, but we are glad "that many of Mr. Judge's more important do- "cuments were saved," I have no doubt that Mr. Judge would feel much obliged to your reporter if he would let him know where these "more important documents" are, for they were kept in the small room through which the flames first entered the house, and all Mr. Judge or any one else could see of those "more important documents" was a quantity of ashes saturated with water. Your reporter's mistake probably arose from the fact that the room in which Mr. Judge himself sat, was saved from the flames, and that there was an iron safe in it in which there were a few papers, but those papers, with the exception of two wills, were of very little value.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 3rd May. PRECISION.

THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now about a twelvemonth since the new rules for the Subordinate Medical Department were directed to come in operation, and what have the authorities in the Western Presidency done towards giving effect to this order? Absolutely nothing; not a single individual has yet been promoted to the rank of honorary assistant surgeon or senior apothecary. Who, Mr. Editor, is to blame for this cruel, cruel delay? It would have been more merciful had the order never been published. Those in authority, I say, on whom rests the blame of this cruel delay,—like to be thus treated themselves if they were similarly circumstanced, to have their rank, pay, and service withheld for a twelvemonth? It is a great pity the question was ever raised about passing the old hands; they ought to have been passed over and made to shift for themselves the best way they could. By rights, according to the new rules, they ought not to be allowed to ride over those who passed their examination many years ago. Every act of kindess and leniency shown to them will be a mistake, and will open questions that were never thought of before.

A SUFFERER.

A CAUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are many kinds, ways, and modes of advertising, but one, happily new to me, fully justifies this letter, I think. When the scarlet runner brought my welcome home letters to my office on Saturday last, he informed me that I had one rupee nine annas to pay for deficient postage. I naturally asked him to point out the delinquent missive—which he readily did. I failed in recognizing the hand writing, but the letter contained most undeniably a photograph, and being just at present over head and ears in a suit in the Court of Hymen, and suspecting that this photograph was the "last thing out" concerning the fair defendant, I paid the one rupee nine annas and tore the envelope open. It was a printed circular wrapt round a robust card relating to the manufacture of ships' main pumps, and informing me that the senders were the only living creatures who had brought condensers and refrigerators to perfection. By the time I had made this discovery the postman had disappeared, otherwise the consequences might have been serious. I am willing now to part with the card and the full descriptive circular for half what it cost me. The envelope, which contained these valuable documents, bore simply a one penny stamp! If I could re-imburse myself to the extent of that one and nine I would, after deducting all legal expenses, hand over the balance to the Strangers' Home, that being now the fashionable mode of disposing of recovered monies.

3rd May. H.

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 1st May 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	84,40,826
Deposits at Head Office	1,69,87,548
Deposits at Branches	15,39,341
Bank Post Bills outstanding	11,37,957
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	3,76,023
	Rs. 3,25,85,381

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	14,65,510
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	14,33,128
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	12,14,182
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	86,38,570
Dead Stock	4,66,384
Stamps	8,172
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	5,58,387
Overdrafts	3,769
Cash	44,49,886
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	87,77,621
Do. do. at Branches	41,10,925
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	14,38,846
	Rs. 3,25,85,381

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on May 1.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·824 inches.
Temperature of the Air	83·7 "
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5 "
Dew Point	73·7 "
Relative Humidity of Air	730 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0 "
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following day	91·1 "
Minimum do. do.	78·9 "
Gun. Direction of Wind. NNW, NNE, WSW, WNW, NW.	
Movement in 24 hours	371 miles.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be made up at the General Post Office, for Aden and Suez, per steamer *Krishna*, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

JUDGE MOROBA CANOBA.—We learn that Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, Fourth Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, has applied to Government for three months' privilege leave of absence.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Bhanjee Veerjee appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate and obtained a warrant against one Pranjeevun Jumnadass for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 550.

ATTORNEY'S COSTS.—Mr. Henry Manisty, solicitor, yesterday obtained a decree in the Small Cause Court, before the First Judge, against Muccoondjee Morarjee, for Rs. 703-8, the balance of taxed costs, for prosecuting a suit on his (the defendant's) behalf against Messrs. Leggat & Co.

THE S.S. "EUPHRATES," Captain Sharp, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Ensign T. A. Campion and Assistant Apothecary J. McIntyre. For Bushire—Mr. Edward, Mr. D. W. Howell, two officers H. M.'s gun-boat *Hugh Rose.*

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. "EUXINE," 1,195 tons, one of the old paddle-wheel steamers of the Company, has been sold to Mr. E. Bates, the eminent ship-owner of Liverpool. She has been placed in Laird's Dock, Birkenhead, and, after removal of her machinery, will be converted into a sailing vessel, and her first voyage will probably be to Bombay.

RULES OF THE INSOLVENCY COURT.—In the course of a case in the Insolvency Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Westropp, the learned Commissioner ordered the witnesses in opposition to be called first. Mr. Taylor, counsel for the opposing creditor, remarked that Mr. Tucker had followed the practice of first examining the insolvent, and had stated that that was the rule of the Judges. The Commissioner said that was not his (Mr. Westropp's) practice, and he was not aware that the other Judges were in favour of it. There were some new rules under consideration, but these were not yet settled, and he did not think that rule was stated even in them. However, without laying down any general rule, he directed counsel to call his witnesses first.

FORGERY AT POONA.—A forgery, which has up till now proved successful, has been committed upon the Government Treasury. Poona, It appears that on Tuesday last, a cheque for Rupees 5,570, eleven annas, and four pies, made payable to one Hurry Seetaram, and purporting to be signed by Mr. W. S. Howard, Executive Engineer, Kirkee, was presented at the Treasury by a native, to whom the amount of the cheque was at once paid. The cheque has since been discovered to be a forgery, and we are sorry to say that the forger has up till now managed to elude the grasp of the police. The gharcewalla whose conveyance the delinquent had hired for the occasion, has, we understand, been found, and we hope that the clue thus obtained may be followed up, and the culprit speedily brought to justice.—*Deccan Herald.*

DAVE CARSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Byron's burlesque "The Lady of Lyons" was put upon the boards by Dave Carson's company for the first time in Bombay on Saturday evening, and like its predecessor, "Aladdin," was a complete success. This talented company is now becoming better known in Bombay, and has now the satisfaction of performing before a well-filled theatre. The acting of Mrs. H. Richardson as Claude Melnotte was exceedingly good, and Mr. Richardson, who was such an amusing "mother" in "Aladdin," played the part of Widow Melnotte, a "lone 'orn creetur," in an equally happy style. Miss Wiseman was as usual charming in the character of Madame Deschappelles, though her part did not call for much acting. Mr. Haygarth's versatile talent was turned to great advantage: he represented Demoiselle Pauline, and sang one or two songs wonderfully well in falsetto voice. His acting was well worthy of the appreciation it received, and it was laughable to a degree to see the tall young Pauline attempting to get her head far enough down to lean it on the shoulder of her young, but little hero, Claude. Altogether the play was well put upon the stage, and well acted by the whole cast. The short comedy "Who Speaks First?" was again acted with great spirit. Dave's inimitable performance, "The Bengalee Baboo," of course kept the audience in continued laughter. How could it be otherwise? It is a performance which one can see again and again without being at all tired. The programme, with the exception of a different short comedy, was successfully played last night. The "Lady of Lyons" will be repeated to-morrow night, when the comedietta, "Delicate Ground," and the Ethiopian interlude, "The Haunted House," will be produced for the first time.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE CASE.

THE adjourned hearing of the complaint by Mr. Miles against the Fort Press Company for causing a nuisance by the smoke from their premises, came on before Mr. Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, yesterday at noon.

Mr. George Moles appeared personally, and Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) for the defendants.

The Magistrate remarked that he had received a communication from Mr. Lynch, solicitor, saying that he was instructed to watch the proceedings on behalf of a spinning company, but that he did not suppose that was of any consequence.

Mr. Cleveland said the company was before the Court, and he did not think they need trouble about the letter. The case, he remarked, had been adjourned so that an attempt might be made to abate the nuisance. He believed the gentlemen supporting the complaint were satisfied with the measures that had been taken. He had written to Mr. Miles, and that gentleman said he would be satisfied if the remedy was made within two months. On behalf of the company he was instructed to say that within two months or six weeks the work would be stopped for the monsoon, and that by the time that was over and they were ready to begin work for the season, a new chimney, already contracted for, would be erected. He thought this state of matters was satisfactory; and as after the monsoon any one who chose might take out a fresh summons, he asked that the summons might be dismissed.

The Magistrate—I can't dismiss it. If Mr. Miles likes to withdraw it he may. I thought I might fine you one rupee, but I have no objections to Mr. Miles withdrawing the summons—though I can't dismiss it.

Mr. Cleveland—Then I ask Mr. Miles to withdraw it. It comes to the same thing, for he of course can take out a fresh summons.

The Magistrate—Of course as a fresh summons for a penalty of Rs. 100 a day.

Mr. Miles then withdrew the case.

THE CASE OF D. T. STEWART.

IN the Insolvency Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Westropp, Commissioner, an application was made for an interim order of protection to D. T. Stewart whose name has of late been so much before the Courts in Bombay and who has filed his schedule in Insolvency. Mr. Branson (instructed by Mr. Cleary, for the petitioner) said that the application was made under these circumstances. The insolvent had a wife and six children to support at home, and having received an offer of employment under Mr. Shepherd, he was anxious to be discharged from custody and to receive an interim order. Unless he was allowed an opportunity of accepting this employment, he would have to leave his wife and family in a starving condition. He was an engineer, and if he could get the work, it would be an advantage not only to himself and his wife and family, but to his creditors. His liabilities had been incurred on account of the want of success in some engineering schemes which he had undertaken.

The Commissioner—Is this the man who escaped from the custody of the Sheriff?

Mr. Branson—It is.

Mr. Scoble opposed the application on behalf of Messrs Beyts and Fellowes, the detaining creditors. His first objection was that there was nothing in the affidavit or schedule which would satisfy His Lordship. In the first place, this was the man who absconded and was arrested at Point de Galle and brought to Bombay under circumstances with which His Lordship was familiar, and a glance at the schedule would show that in February last, insolvent received Rs. 18,000 from Government. Instead of paying any of his debts he had disposed of that money in a remarkably short time by releasing his wife's jewellery to the amount of Rs. 1,800 and paying the passage of his wife, daughters, sons and a nephew to England and providing them with considerable funds for provision on arrival in their native land. It was entered that the Sheriff had property of his to the value of Rs. 1,500, whereas he was instructed that all the Sheriff had was a watch which it was only problematical would yield Rs. 30. The creditors had received no intimation whatever, of course, of the prospects of employment which the insolvent alleged by his counsel he had got, and they were naturally afraid that if he was once more at liberty he would accomplish the process in which he had already almost succeeded.

The Commissioner refused the application.

SUICIDE BY A BEGIMENTAL SEPOY.

DR. LUMSDAINE held an inquest yesterday at the 22nd regimental lines, Esplanade, touching the death of Suckoba Satam, a private in the 22nd Regiment. Bapoo Sulgaonker said—I am a subedar in the 22nd Regiment and live at the lines. This morning, at about 7 o'clock, I heard a noise of a gun fire in the lines, and so I went to see where it came from. On going to the spot where the deceased now lies, I found him lying on the ground, and his musket beside his right foot, its muzzle being towards his head. He had a wound right through his abdomen. I reported the circumstances to the Commanding Officer and also to our Doctor. I asked the deceased in presence of his brother and three commissioned officers, why he had shot himself, whereupon he said that it was because he was suffering from piles. I further asked him whether he was in debt. He said he owed a Brahmin the sum of rupees thirty. Soon after, the hospital assistant came, who bandaged the wound, and in whose presence, after about quarter of an hour, he died.

After the examination of two more witnesses, the jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide by shooting himself.

OFFERING A GRATIFICATION TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

GOVIND NARAYEN, a Bhattia merchant, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Connon with offering a gratification, other than legal remuneration, to Mr. Henry Marshal King, he being a public servant, as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do a favour in his official functions. Mr. Henry Marshal King said:—I am a sub-inspector in the Cotton Frauds Department and do duty at the cotton presses at Colaba. Yesterday at about half-past 5 in the afternoon, I was at the Apollo Press and I saw there some very dirty cotton brought for pressing by one Govind Narayen. I told him, according to the instructions of my superior officer, that the cotton was too dirty to be pressed and that it should be cleaned before pressing. He replied that to clean it would cost a great deal, and begged me to let it pass; at the same time putting into my hand two rupees, which he said would pay my buggy hire for going home. I took the two rupees and called upon my sopoy, who was standing by, to witness the matter. I now charge the said Govind Narayen with having abetted the offence mentioned in section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, viz., the acceptance by a public servant of a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act, and I further charge the said Govind Narayen with having offered adulterated cotton for compression, the same being an offence under section 8 of the Cotton Frauds Act, and I pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension and he be dealt with according to law. The magistrate ordered a warrant to issue as prayed for.—Yesterday the accused was placed before Mr. Nana Morojee charged as above, and, after the examination of one or two witnesses, the case was adjourned for further enquiry.

MURDER OF A SOLDIER AT COLABA.

A CORONER'S jury was empannelled yesterday at the 23rd regimental hospital, Colaba, concerning the death of Frank Francis, a corporal and lance sergeant in D company, 1st battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Charles Collis deposed—I am a corporal in the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and live in the regimental lines at Colaba. Last night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, I was sleeping in my room, when I was awoke by hearing a voice say "don't be alarmed." The same voice then asked "if any non-commissioned officer was there." I said "there was." In the meantime private Bozan had struck a light. The prisoner now before the court, Private William Green, Regiment No. 272, came into the barrack-room. He asked if sergeant Webb stopped there, and on my saying he did, he said "I have shot him." He then had a rifle in his hand, which he handed over to me. I at once ordered him to be taken to the guard room. He was taken there.

Edward Rosser said—I am a private in D company, 1st battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and live in the regimental lines at Colaba. Last night between 12 and 1 o'clock, I was sleeping in the same room with the last witness, corporal Collis, and heard what passed between him and the prisoner now before the Court. On hearing him say he had shot sergeant Webb, I jumped out and listened at the door of the room where that sergeant was sleeping. I heard snoring in the room, so I turned round and said "What is the foolish fellow talking about, I hear him snoring." I then said "If he has shot any one it must be lance sergeant Francis." On going into sergeant Francis' room, I saw he was bleeding, and I at once gave the alarm. I then went and awoke sergeant Webb, who then learnt what had happened.

Dr. George Beatty West said—I am assistant surgeon 1st battalion 23rd Regiment and live at Colaba. This morning at about 12-20 A.M., I was called to see the deceased, and on arrival at his quarters, at about 12-45 A.M., I found that he was quite dead. Death was caused by a bullet wound which entered his body about the middle of the back, and close to the spine, and after traversing the abdominal cavity made its exit in front, nearly on a line with, but to the right of, the umbilicus. The deceased's shirt was torn by the explosion and his back slightly blackened. There was a large quantity of blood on the bed on which deceased was lying and also on the ground beneath him. Death appears to have been almost instantaneous. I am of opinion that death resulted from the wound described above.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"Wilful murder against William Green, Regiment No. 272."

UNLAWFUL MANIFESTS.

ON March 31st the Secretary of State for India wrote to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, as follows:—

"With reference to Secretary Sir Stafford Northcote's despatch of the 31st January (No. 16) 1868, I forward, for the information of your Excellency in Council, copy of a further communication which I have received from the Board of Trade, forwarding a representation from Her Britanic Majesty's Acting Counsul at Savannah in regard to the frequent arrival of British vessels at that port with unlawful manifests; and I have to desire that you will cause steps to be taken for calling the attention of persons interested in shipping at the several Indian ports to the penalties imposed in the United States of America for noncompliance with the law in this respect, as pointed out in the despatch before referred to."

Appended is the letter from Mr. W. H. Bennett, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, to the Secretary Board of Trade, dated 22nd December 1868:—

"I have the honor to address you with regard to a subject which, from despatches now at this Consulate, I find that Mr. Consul William Tasker Smith has already brought before the notice of the Board of Trade.

"It is of frequent occurrence that British vessels enter at this port with unlawful manifests, and the masters generally plead ignorance of the laws in excuse for so doing.

"As it is, of course, necessary to conform to the laws of the United States of America in this matter, and impossible to assist masters transgressing them, I would most respectfully call the attention of the Board of Trade to the expediency of making public, as far as possible, that without a lawful manifest (such as I find are printed by James Brown, Tower Street, Liverpool, which is the same for all legal purposes as the printed copy of inward foreign manifests, which I have the honor to forward for the inspection of the Board) all vessels entering at this port are subjected to a fine of 25 dollars, American currency, and upwards.

"There can be no doubt but that the masters of vessels are in many instances much to blame for not making themselves acquainted with the United States laws, but regarding it as my duty to make known to the Board of Trade such facts as they occur in this Consular district, I have respectfully reported the same."

RESOLUTION OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT (1st May, 1869).—Copies to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner in Sind, and the Marine Department, in continuation of Government Resolution No. 894, dated 5th March 1868. These papers should also be placed on the editors' table.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—3RD MAY.

(Before MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

DISCHARGES were granted to the following insolvents:—

Nowrojee Cowasjee Minewalla merchant—Liabilities Rs. 2,77,710, assets Rs. 17,519 good, Rs. 20,664 bad and Rs. 361 indifferent.

Jooma Abdool Rahman, dyer—Liabilities Rs. 7,318, assets Rs. 1,960 and Rs. 299 bad.

Bapoojee Govindjee, dealer in pearls.—Liabilities Rs 7,120 and assets Rs. 2,655 bad.

Jugjeewan Bhimjee—Liabilities Rs. 7,150 and assets Rs. 695 bad.

Hurridass Bhimjee, broker—Liabilities Rs. 55,864, assets Rs. 7,194 good, and Rs. 947 bad.

Vussonjee Ludha, Tezpal Ludha and Khairaz Meghjee—Liabilities Rs. 62,111,; assets Rs. 1,567 good, Rs. 5,551 bad, and Rs. 3,661 indifferent.

IN RE NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COOBLAWALLA.

IN this case an application for examination of the books of the insolvent's brother, Pestonjee, had been granted to the trustees of S. and W. Nanabhoy in order to ascertain whether he had a claim on the estate; and Mr. Cooper, Examiner, found in favour of the insolvent, but reported that it had been a *bonâ fide* inquiry.

Mr. Farran appeared for the insolvent's brother and asked the Court to confirm the report. He held that this inquiry had been a means adopted by the creditors to screw money out of insolvent's brother since they found that he could not pay it himself. They had Mr. Hooper, however, and if ever there was a case in which creditors should be mulcted of costs this was one.

Mr. Taylor, for the trustees of S. and W. Nanabhoy, applied for costs.

The Commissioner confirmed the report, and said that the trustees had failed in inquiry, but as the Examiner reported that the application had been *bonâ fide*, he thought he would not be doing his duty to the public were he to discourage creditors from making inquiry in such cases. Therefore he would not find the trustees liable for any more than their own costs.

THEATRICALS ON BOARD THE "SUMATRA."

A CORRESPONDENT writes from on board the s. s. *Sumatra*, Suez, as follows:—

The Overland route to India is perhaps without exception the most pleasant month's run which travelling man has yet had the good fortune to experience, and if surpassed at all, it can only be by the Overland route *from* India, which, indeed, has been to me, thus far, a continued round of jovialities. Everything in our favour: splendid weather, courteous captain, gentlemanly officers, well attended table, and a jolly set of passengers. I wish particularly to mention an entertainment got up by the stewards for our amusement. With the concurrence of the purser, Mr. Manager Colyer, they produced "The Area Belle" and "Box and Cox," which were presented, I may say, in a first class manner; two or three of the characters being remarkably well played. The rencontres between Tosser (Mr. Jupp) and Pitcher (Mr. Hampton) created much merriment; and the "Area Belle" (Mr. Dallison) reducing "Pitcher" to soup, made the quarter deck ring again. In fact, the bill of fare was so well carried out that a demand was made the following day for another entertainment, if possible. Mr. Colyer, always ready, drilled his men, and a night or two after we were again patiently awaiting the curtain's rise. The pieces to be presented were "The Boots at the Swan" and "Retained for the Defence." In the first, the "ladies" in particular gained great favour by the easy, unaffected style in which they went through their parts. The "Boots" of Mr. Hampton created much merriment, and the dignified Cecilia (Miss H. Dallison) performed her part in an admirable manner. "Friskey" was acted well by Mr. Jupp, supported by Pippin (Mr. Norman) and Sally (Miss Duke). Mr. Andrews between the farces sang the "Bengalee Baboo" in a manner that deserved and gained an encore. In "Retained for the Defence" the principal characters were played by Messrs. King, Hampton, Dallison, and Moses. All was over at ten, and the next day passed in commenting upon last night's proceedings, and getting up the usual lottery for the Suez "let go."

SMALL CAUSE COURT—3RD MAY.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

WILLIAM ARTHUR HURST *vs.* CAPTAIN GIBB, OF THE SHIP "ELIZABETH HENDERSON."

ACTION FOR BROKERAGE.

MR. THACKER appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Manisty for the defendant.

His Honor delivered the following judgment in the case this day:—This is an action to recover brokerage on a special contract. The facts, which are undisputed, are as follows:—In November 1867 the defendant, master of the British ship *Elizabeth Henderson*, was anxious to charter her to Government for the Abyssinian Expedition. It was stated by his solicitor that the defendant had a short time before his contract with the plaintiff, sent in a tender from himself to the Superintendent of Marine in which he offered his ship to Government at Rs. 8-8 per ton per month, which tender was refused. Be that as it may, the plaintiff states that on the 21st November 1867, the defendant made a contract with the plaintiff in the following terms:—"The undersigned agrees to give to Mr. W. A. Hurst, broker, two per cent. for obtaining a charter to Government of the ship *Elizabeth Henderson* on the gross amount at Rs. 9-8 per ton; any rate obtained above this to be divided between him and the undersigned." A document in the above form, signed by defendant, was produced in Court, together with a draft of the tender to Government, in which the ship is tendered at Rs. 11 per ton. "The vessel to be taken up for six months certain." This tender was accepted and a charter party dated 20th December 1867, was entered into between the defendant as master of the ship, and the Secretary of State in Council of India. The ship was chartered at Rs. 11 per ton per month, and she was not to be discharged (if she duly performed the contract) within six months from the 25th November 1867. About the 29th November 1867 the plaintiff sent in a bill for brokerage to the agents of the ship, in which he claimed the sums of Rs. 338-8, being brokerage at two per cent. for procuring freight per ship *Elizabeth Henderson*, 297 tons, at Rs. 9-8 per ton per month for six months certain, and Rs. 1,336-8 for extra brokerage as per agreement at 12 annas per ton per month for six months—total Rs. 1,675. This bill appears to have been paid at once. The ship proceeded to the Red Sea and was not discharged by Government until July 22nd 1868, or eight months from the date on which she was first employed, viz., 25th November 1867. The ship being discharged in August 1868 in Bombay, the plaintiff preferred a claim on the 19th August against the defendant for brokerage at 2 per cent. and 12 annas per ton as per agreement for two months, from 24th May to 22nd July, amounting to Rs. 658-5-9; and on the 20th August 1868 issued a summons out of this Court against the defendant. On an affidavit that the defendant was about to leave Bombay, the summons was made returnable on the 24th of August. The defendant being then unable to stay in Bombay beyond August 22nd, lodged the amount of debt and costs in Court, and the case was postponed until the 1st inst. when it came on for hearing. The principal portion of plaintiff's claim in the present action is simply this: He claims the balance of the sum of Rs. 2,182 which is alleged to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff as extra brokerage for obtaining the charter from Government at Rs. 11 per ton instead of Rs. 9-8 which the defendant was willing to take. I very much doubt whether if the case were defended on the ground that such a contract was illegal and void, or being contrary to public policy, such a defence should not, under all the circumstances of the present case, prevail. No such defence, however, has been made and it appears to me that there are two other questions on which the decision of the case must turn; 1st, is the special contract of 21st November 1867 proved and if so, 2ndly, is it a contract to pay brokerage on the whole amount which might be earned by the ship under the charter party, or only on the gross amount for six months certain? I am strongly inclined to hold on the first question that the contract of 21st November is an agreement in the nature of an obligation for the payment of an unascertained sum of money, and being unstamped, cannot be used in evidence. But, I am, secondly, of opinion, that taking the words "gross amount" in the contract of November 21st in connection with the term "6 months certain," specified in the tender, the draft of which was written at the same time as the contract, the words "gross amount" are *capable* of being construed as "gross amount on a charter party for 6 months." Now, if this construction be a possible one, we have a most unequivocal act of the plaintiff, almost contemporaneous with the contract, showing in the clearest manner that this was the construction then put upon the contract by the plaintiff; for, the instant the tender is accepted, and before the charter party is executed, and before any freight is earned, the plaintiff demands and is paid his brokerage. If the plaintiff understood that the amount of his brokerage was to be calculated on the freight that *might* be earned under the charter party, what right had he to demand brokerage before *any* freight was earned? At time when it was not certain any freight ever would be earned? On the other hand I think it was competent for the plaintiff to put the construction on the contract that he has put, namely, that the moment he had effected the chartering the ship for six months, he was entitled to brokerage. If so, he has been paid. Therefore I think the defendant is on every ground, fully entitled to a verdict.—Verdict for defendant with costs Rs. 51.

THE DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

TENTH DAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 30TH.

COMMISSIONERS—Mr. A. R. Scoble (Chairman); Colonel Kendall, R.E.; Colonel Trevor, R.E.; Dr. W. G. Hunter; and Dr. I. B. Lyon (Secretary).

Mr. Thomas Ormiston was first examined.

The Chairman—Have you considered the project by Captain Tulloch for the drainage of Bombay?

Mr. Ormiston—Well, I have read Captain Tulloch's report, though I cannot say I have considered it more than I have considered all other schemes of drainage that have been proposed; but I am willing to explain to the Commission, as far as I can, what my connection with the drainage of Bombay has been, and what my views on it are—if that is what you want.

The Chairman—Yes, that is what we want.

Mr. Ormiston—I came to Bombay at the end of 1864, and, as the Commission is aware, my appointment was engineer to the Elphinstone Reclamation Company. Shortly after I arrived I met Mr. Bulkeley, who was Executive Engineer for Drainage at the time, and he told me he would shortly require a pumping station at Warree Bunder with large engines. It seemed to me that that was a pretty large scheme, and I asked him a little about it. Some time after that a noble gentleman staying with Sir Bartle Frere at Parell, went over the works with me. We talked about drainage matters, and I told him that if they were to have such an extensive pumping arrangement as Mr. Bulkeley had spoken of, it would be better to send the whole of the sewage to Colaba, and have it taken away as far as possible from Colaba. I presume he had mentioned that to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, because some time afterwards Colonel Kennedy asked me what my views were as to the drainage of Bombay, and you will find these on a note which I made, dated 22nd April 1865. This was afterwards further extended in another memo., dated 4th December 1865. It was mainly with a view of getting, as I supposed, a better arrangement than was at that time proposed to be carried out that I suggested Colaba. I held at that time very much the same views as Colonel DeLisle. Colonel DeLisle stated that to drain Bellasis Road and neighbourhood 850-horse power would be required, and if the Flats and other low-lying ground in the neighbourhood was added, then from 2,000 to 3,000, and that there was a danger in case of the derangement of the machinery of the town of Bombay being filled with diluted sewage. Seeing that these were the proposals, I strongly recommended that a considerable number of observations should be made to ascertain how the harbour currents acted; and upon working it out roughly I found that if the rain was separated from the sewage, a less amount of pumping power would be sufficient to take the whole sewage of Bombay to Colaba than to drain simply a portion of the town of surface water and sewage water combined. There has been a very considerable amount of discussion on that point, as you are aware, and Mr. Aitken produced his scheme, which was practically what I had proposed, and I consider, if money were no object whatever, it is probably the best thing that could be done. The great difference between his scheme and Captain Tulloch's I believe, as far as the disposal of the sewage is concerned, is that Captain Tulloch takes his drainage to the north instead of the south. If there were no sanitary objection to it, Captain Tulloch's outfall at that end of the island would be the better one, because it is unquestionably the way the surface water naturally tends—though not to such an extent as to cause one to depart from where the best outfall would be, which I always consider a primary point to look at. However, I confess that I have changed my mind a good deal on the propriety of carrying out an extensive system of sewage in Bombay. My views on the subject are simply these—that we should improve the surface drainage, and that we should put more water if possible into the drains; so that the sewage which will inevitably get into the sewers will be more diluted than it is now; and that we should, as we do now, keep the excreta as much as possible out of the sewers. That is done at present to a large extent—to a greater extent just now than it has been for many years past—but still some improvement is necessary for the disposal of that stuff. If it could be economically converted in *poudrette*, I think we should then be perfect as far as Bombay is concerned. With respect to the sullage and surface water I should allow them to take their nearest natural outfall, either into the harbour or to the other side of the island, taking the sewage as far out as possible. And I am less afraid than I was at a former time of polluting the harbour, more thoroughly understanding the advantages which we have here by the diurnal inequalities of the tide, which I may explain are something like this:—The depth of water in the harbour at low water is something like 28 feet. That is in ordinary tides. I will explain exactly how that arises. Supposing the harbour were a box, and the depth in it at a morning high water 36 feet, then the next low water would lower it to 30 feet, and the following high water 38 feet, or 2 feet higher than the previous one—so that we have 2 feet more of pure water from somewhere, and taking the proportion of 2 feet to 38 feet, it is 5 or 6 per cent. of the whole. That is a very large proportion, and on such an area as we have here, has, I believe, been the real cause of our harbour being so pure and clean Sewage being lighter material than salt water, this condition of the tide involves a thorough expulsion of the sewage every twelve hours. Now the principal reason why I don't object to sewage going into the harbour—the reason why I should not wish to see night soil going into the sewers—is chiefly from the fears that have been expressed by medical gentlemen who have attended very much to that department that there would be gases emanating which would prove unwholesome and would breed diseases in Bombay that are at present unknown here. With respect to the utilization of sewage, which is the main point of Captain Tulloch's scheme, I had this before me and studied it very much in respect to Bombay two years ago in consequence of a Government resolution, dated 26th June 1867, in which Government reflected on a committee, of which I was a member, for the manner in which they had done their work. As a gratuitous member of that committee, having given a large portion of my time to Government, and done my duty, I felt rather aggrieved at the tone Government assumed in their resolution, and I wrote a letter to Colonel Kennedy on the subject. The first part of that communication is taken up to some extent in explaining my conduct, but the latter part of it bears on the utilization of sewage. It was, as I considered at that time, at the request of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, and I communicated the result to him. Having read the extract, Mr. Ormiston proceeded to say—I don't think sewage would be wholesome, and I think there would be a disagreeable smell, and also that it would not be so profitable as the advocates of it as they assume; nor do I believe it would be so readily taken for irrigational purposes as pure water would be, and the latter could be supplied for irrigation cheaper than sewage could be pumped up. As to the difficulty Mr. Aitken fell in his report in separating surface water from sewage, I think he has exaggerated that, and I am of opinion that the plan and report he has prepared show there is no difficulty at all. I think Captain Tulloch's remarks on that are very reasonable and sensible, and dispose of it sufficiently. If that is the only difficulty, I don't think it should be entertained. There may be low-lying districts which it would be impossible to drain perfectly except by pumping, but I think the surface water of the whole island gets off in a tolerably fair manner, and I would simply allow it to do so, improving it as much as you can from time to time by adopting the measures which have been so successfully introduced at Cammatteepoora. An entire change has been wrought in that district by what has been done during the last year or two.

Mr. Aitken—That is the combined rain water and sewage.

Mr. Ormiston—It is.

Colonel Kendall—Do you think it is absolutely necessary to let the rain water into the underground sewers in most parts of the native town?

Mr. Ormiston said that wherever he could get sewage to go away by gravitation, he should certainly let them go together. Would be very glad if sewage irrigation could be carried out; but he had heard Dr. Hunter the other day give what he supposed to be very solid objections to it. But he would strongly advise the Municipality not to go in for any great scheme for sewage irrigation which required pumping at all. Was inclined to believe that the island of Bombay could be effectually drained by gravitation, and he would rather wait for some time and endeavour to induce people, either by force or by assistance, to raise the ground at present too low to be drained by gravitation which was not more than 170 acres altogether. Some discussion followed

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held in the durbar room of the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 27th April, at 5 P.M., in accordance with a circular issued. Mr. John Firth, vice-president, was in the chair.

The secretary read the annual report.

An equal number of votes having been given to Messrs. J. Mackinlay and John Macfarlane for the third office of vice-president, and as it was necessary at this meeting, under rule 9, to determine which gentleman should be elected, it was proposed by Mr. B. Proctor-Sims, and seconded by Mr. Thos. F. Punnett, and carried, that Mr. John Mackinlay be elected for that office.

It was proposed by Mr. T. F. Punnett, and seconded by Mr. G. R. Purvis, that the report now read be adopted, and that it be printed and circulated among the members.

Several modifications were made in the rules of the institution.

It was proposed by Mr. C. Thwaites, and seconded by Mr. T. F. Punnett, "that the thanks of the members were due to the president and directors and other office-bearers for their services during the past year."—Carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Firth, and seconded by Mr. Proctor-Sims, that it be recommended to the members to signify the appreciation of the long and gratuitous services of Mr. Hurrychund Sadasewjee as secretary to this institution, by presenting him with a gold watch and chain, of the value of £40, with a suitable inscription upon it.—Carried unanimously.

After the distribution of prize medals to the successful members, the proceedings of the meeting were terminated by a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

We append in a somewhat abridged form the report submitted to the meeting:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit to the members a report of the operations of the institution during the past year.

LIBRARY.—Under this head it is shown that 216 works in 323 volumes, exclusive of periodicals, have been purchased against 109 works in 155 volumes bought in the previous year. The number of volumes of specifications of patent, including indicies, in the library up to date, is 1,656 exclusive of the 65 bundles lately received from Government and now in the hands of the book-binder. The number of books, periodicals, and newspapers issued during the year was as follows:—11,221 books or volumes, 6,152 periodicals, 1,704 newspapers. The periodicals and newspapers added during the year were:—"The Shipwrecked Mariner," "The Student, or Intellectual Observer," "Hardwick's Science Gossip," "Herspath's Railway Journal," "Pall Mall Budget," "Scientific American," and "The Field." With the above addition the periodicals and newspapers have been continued as per previous year.

THE NEW BUILDING.—On the 18th January last the directors wrote to Government, asking the probable date of completion of the new building for Sassoon Mechanics' Institution; and also asked for some detailed information as to the expenditure. Government subsequently forwarded copy of the following report on the above by the Chief Engineer, Presidency Division, No. 288, dated 27th January 1869:—"The total expenditure on the Mechanics' Institute, up to date of last payment, was Rs. 81,056, the liabilities since incurred, being about Rs. 5,000. The total expenditure to the end of the current official year will be about Rs. 1,23,556, and the balance of the sanctioned amount Rs. 21,723, will be available to complete the building next year. The roof and floor tiles have yet to be received from the Secretary of State, and until they arrive, the building cannot be roofed in or the interior work completed. Should I be fortunate enough to receive the tiles from England, and the ornamental iron works from Mr. Higgins, of the School of Art, in the course of another month, I could hand over the building complete by the monsoon." The committee have much pleasure also in placing before the members the following report, on the new building, No. 490, dated 12th April 1869, by Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E, Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor (Bombay):—"This building was raised to the level of the first floor at the close of the year 1867-68, and now the entire carcase of the building is on the point of completion, and the internal finishing is in hand. If the roof and floor tiles indented for in July last had been by this time received the building would have been completed fit for occupation before the monsoon. At present a temporary covering of corrugated iron is being put on to protect the building during the monsoon. The building will be completed in about two or three months after the arrival of the tiles (exclusive of the monsoon)."

FINANCES.—The financial statement of the past year is satisfactory. The balance on hand at the commencement of the official year was Rs. 1,343-12-10, the total receipts Rs. 5,622-13-3, thus after deducting total expenditure of Rs. 5,370-5-4, a balance of Rs. 1,596-4-9 remained, showing an increase to cash credit of Rs. 252-7-11 over that of the last year.

MEMBERS.—The list of members gives a total of 262 of all classes up to 31st March 1869.

OFFICE-BEARERS.—The voting list for office-bearers for the ensuing year having been scrutinized, the following has been found to be the result:—*President*—Mr. A. T. Crawford, C.S.; *Vice-Presidents*—Captain G. T. Robinson, I. N., Mr. John Firth, and Mr. John Mackinlay. *Directors*—Messrs. C. Mathews, T. A. Bulkley, C. E., C. Jones, John Macfarlane, J. Bogie. *Secretary*—Hurrychund Sadasewjee. *Treasurer*—J. Colebrook.

COMPETITION DESIGNS—At the last annual general meeting mention was made that Mr. A. T. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner, had offered a premium of Rs. 300 and another of Rs. 200 for the best and second best working models of a water-closet suitable for native use to be used in connection with the new sewers. The directors had resolved upon coupling with these premiums the gold and silver medals of the institution unawarded during the last sessions. Six designs with working models were submitted in competition on the 30th September 1868, and after discussion at a special meeting of the directors, at which Mr. Russel Aitken, the Executive Engineer, to the Municipality, Dr. Lumsdaine, the Health Officer, and Captaion TuHoch, R. E., were by invitation present, it was resolved "that out of the six designs submitted those by Messrs. A. R. Perry and C. Thwaites are the two best selected for the premiums and prizes offered." The directors were unable to determine which of the selected two was the best, as the element of cost had not been entered into by the competitors; and as upon this depended the practical utility of the designs, they resolved upon deferring their award until estimates had been received from some manufacturer in England as to the wholesale price at which they could be supplied, and the Municipal Commissioner kindly undertook to obtain.

In response to our usual circular, dated 16th December 1868, the following have been received in competition for the prize medals:—A model of an improved vice by Mr. Samuel Wilson. A high pressure cylinder steam engine boiler accompanied with a model, but as this was not submitted within the time mentioned in the circular, the inventor was requested to forward it during the next session. A drawing of a locomotive engine, No. 193 on the Great Eastern Railway in England, by Mr. P. G. Ashdown. A design for book case and stand for the new Sassoon Mechanics' Institution was received from Mr. W. J. Addis, C. E., senior member, and Local Fund Engineer, Tannah, accompanied by a working model. The committee regret that no models, photographs, or essays, for which separate medals are offered, were received during the past sessions. Notwithstanding that Captain G. P. Robinson, one of the vice-presidents, had kindly offered to supplement the silver medal with a donation of Rs. 50, should the subject of the prize essay be on the best means of the disposal of the sewage of Bombay. To decide on the merits of the above, a special meeting of the members was held in their rooms over the Dockyard Gate on Thursday, the 8th instant, when the committee came to the following decision:—"That a gold medal from the former die of the institution be awarded as a prize to Mr. Samuel Wilson as the inventor of an improved vice, and a silver medal to Mr. P. G. Ashdown for an engineering drawing." The book case and stand exhibited by Mr. W. J. Addis, C. E., is not suitable as furniture for the new Sassoon Mechanics' Institution in terms of the notice.

DONATION TO THE INSTITUTION.—It will perhaps be in the recollection of some of the members that after the demise of the late James J. Berkeley, Esq., the engineering staff of the G. I. P. Railway raised a subscription to perpetuate his memory. After erecting a suitable monument over his tomb in England, the residue of the subscription, amounting to Rs. 15,500, was left to be devoted to some useful purposes in India. Mr. R. M. Brereton, the Chief Engineer N. E. Division of the G. I. P. Railway, with whom this sum was left, has, on Mr. Balkrishna Nilajee's representation, arranged to place a sum of Rs. 7,500 for the use of the institution, a portion of which, to the extent of Rs. 1,000, to be spent in ordering a bust of the late Mr. Berkeley, and from the interest of the remainder to purchase every half year literary and scientific books with a suitable inscription on them. The directors take this opportunity of expressing their best thanks to Mr. Balkrishna Nilajee for his exertions in the matter, and to Mr. R. M. Brereton for the liberal spirit with which he viewed the claims of this institution on the Berkeley Memorial Fund.

SILK CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

THE first of a series of six conferences on Indian subjects was held at the Society of Arts, London, on Friday, April 2. The chair was taken by Dr. Forbes Watson, and the attendance included numerous gentlemen interested in the commerce of India. An able paper was read by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, the honorary secretary of the recently formed Silk Supply Association. He pointed out that the growth of silk in India had for many years been a matter of anxious consideration amongst persons interested in the manufacture. So far back as 1808 a movement was commenced to extend the manufacture of Bengal silk, and although since then the supply from China, Japan, and other eastern countries had increased, Bengal silk was still more and more in demand, largely as it was capable of improvement. Last year our total imports of silk were nearly seven millions of pounds—considerably less than those of 1858. So far back as 1757 the East India Company sent out persons to improve the cultivation of native silk. The district of cultivation was then chiefly Bengal, it being alleged that the North-West Provinces were too hot and dry for the existence of the worm. Attempts to introduce it in the West failed, but some excellent silk had been produced in Mysore, and it was now generally thought that the valleys of the Himalayas would be a fine field for silk cultivation. Provided skilful reeling were everywhere adopted, no one could tell how great would be the silk produce of the East. At the present time this was being done, the natives selling the cocoons to Europeans, who, upon the Italian system, worked up silk that would compete in many respects with that of Europe. The poverty of the cocoon was, however, a difficulty, demanding the admission of new seed from Japan or elsewhere. Our highest imports of silk from India were in 1829, when they reached over two millions of pounds; the average was now less than half that quantity. One of the most interesting portions of the paper was that which detailed the various efforts made to breed silkworms and establish a growth of mulberry trees. It seems that for a hundred years or more experiments upon experiments have been made, some with no encouragement others with successful results. The different, climates, so often unfavourable to the growth of the worm and the plant upon which it feeds, have proved the chief obstacles, and the incapability of the natives giving the matter the perpetual care it required was enumerated amongst the difficulties to be overcome. The general deduction was that, with care and skill and the employment of capital, large districts in India might develop a vast wealth of silk. In the discussion following the paper, Government encouragement, if not direct support, was asked for by some, while others held that if people wanted to make money out of silk culture they must rely upon their own enterprise. As to the desirableness of extending the cultivation of silk in India there was no divergence of opinion, and the author of the paper received the cordial thanks of the meeting for the information he had given.

MUTUAL ALLOWANCES IN COTTON TO ARRIVE.

WE learn from the *Manchester Courier* that at a meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce (Mr. J. M. Bennett in the chair; and the others present being Messrs. E. Ashworth, M. Ross, R. Johnson, H. J. Leppoc, P. M'Laren, H. Mason, T. Cooke, J. Slagg, jun. and J. A. Bannerman), a letter was read from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, enclosing a copy of a letter which had been addressed to the Cotton Brokers' Association of Liverpool, on the subject of mutual allowances on cotton to arrive. It proposed that if it was found, when a sale arrived, to be ½d. per lb. better than the classification, that amount was to be allowed to the seller, and if ½d. per lb worse, then the buyer was to pay so much less for it. The Committee of the Bombay Chamber were of opinion that if sales to arrive in Liverpool were made on the basis of mutual allowance, it would have the wholesome effect of putting a stop to the petty adulterations which had hitherto operated so injuriously on the Indian cotton trade. The Committee, therefore, asked the influence of the Cotton Brokers' Association and the Chamber to obtain a system which would tend greatly to encourage the export of a superior class of cotton. After considerable discussion, the following resolution was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Mason, seconded by Mr. Leppoc:—"That the system of buying 'to arrive' has created and fostered a course of reckless speculation, unduly raised and depressed the price of the raw material, to the serious injury of the fair-trading merchant, manufacturer, and workpeople, opened out a means of engaging in extensive pecuniary transactions to men without capital; and therefore this Chamber strongly deprecates the increase of facilities for the continued carrying on of such a system."—It was ordered that a copy of the resolution should be forwarded to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MANCHESTER COURIER."

SIR,—A mild request from Bombay that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce would sanction the principle that the shipment of extra qualities of cotton sold "to arrive" should be proportionally recognised in Liverpool at the time of arrival, instead of being limited to the general classing of "fair," has brought out the directors of our Chamber in grand form. They scorn any specific reply to the Bombay application, and wing their flight away at once into the general question of whether it is right or wrong according to the ten commandments to buy cotton "to arrive." They answer that question with some degree of moral indignation, and denounce the system with much vehemence. In future we must suppose that a certain pavement hitherto said to be composed of good intentions will now be composed of sellers or buyers "to arrive." This must be so, if the sudden and severe ethics of the directors are to be accepted as applicable to that branch of business.

It would seem that the Bombay people must rest content with the moral and philosophical discharge embodied in the resolution of Mr. Mason and Mr. Leppoc, and that they are not to be favoured with any answer at all to their suggestion as to the discrimination of shipments.

The reply of the directors is altogether evasive, and we know that very frequently there is only a slender division between an evasive answer and an offensive one. The Bombay Chamber says in effect to our Chamber—"Be pleased to assist us in making the natives send better cotton—that is, in making them more careful in selecting it and packing it;" and the directors of our Chamber respond to this by saying in effect, though not, of course, in words—"Thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not commit adulteration; thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour, nor his ox, nor his ass, &c., &c."

Now, I think this is too bad, and as a member of the Chamber I protest against it. The request from Bombay may possibly not have merited an affirmative reply from our Chamber, but at least it deserved a respectful one. I submit that the resolution you publish this morning is not respectful. Whether cotton be sold "to arrive," or whether it be allowed to go from one port to another with virgin and undefiled documents, has nothing whatever to do with the question of the quality of the cotton, and with the desirability of improving that. The Chamber has shown itself anxious, I believe sincerely anxious, upon this point of quality in former days; and why it should brush it away so ruthlessly now and take refuge in stage anguish I cannot understand. If a spinner, for instance, be so lost to all sense of shame and the infamy which he will most surely bring upon his innocent children by buying 200 bales of cotton to arrive, that is to say by anticipating the requirements of his spindles a little—his 200 bales, according to present rules, must turn out "fair," or, if not "fair," his broker obtains for him an equivalent allowance. But should the cotton turn out "good fair," the spinner has the clear advantage of a fine bargain. This has been the rule so far. The petition from Bombay asks that if the supposed 200 bales be above the classing of "fair," a proportionate gain shall ensue to the seller, just as he loses a point if the quality be below "fair." It suggests to the Chamber in Manchester that they would do well to support this alteration in the Liverpool usance, because the change would stimulate the East Indies to send us choicer classifications of cotton, and thus the more regular and conscientious shippers would thereby have a deserved advantage. In response to this very reasonable request, the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce adopt Dr. Cumming's plan of "opening a seal," for the resolution can be called nothing else. They subject Bombay to the pressure of a rather acidulated morality, and they hold, like many other moralists, a reserve of brimstone when they inoculate the idea, of quality be purgatoried—never you mind quality—we say you shall not sell it to arrive,' at all—if you do you will be——." This part of the subject had better be concluded in our next. It was scarcely necessary, in order to observe the current festival that the directors should, in the manner I have described, have formed themselves into a society of hot cross buns.—Yours, &c.,

J. FOX TURNER.

Manchester, April 1869.

MILITARY LABOUR.

THE economy of military labour is conclusively demonstrated in a parliamentary return which has just been issued. At Aldershot there has been a saving of ten per cent. on incidental repairs, and as much as fifty per cent. on some new works, through the employment of soldiers; at Woolwich twenty per cent. on "incidentals," and twenty-five per cent. on new works; at Parkhurst and the Curragh there has been a general saving respectively of 30 and 39 per cent. Lieutenant Colonel Chesney thinks that the employment of sappers as artificers would be very advantageous, and might easily be carried out. Colonel Gosset, at Woolwich, says the works on which soldiers were engaged "have been as well and quite as expeditiously performed as if done by a civilian contractor's agency," and the success of the experiment on a small scale, and under all the difficulties of a first start, convinces him that "its continuance on a larger scale will develop its advantages in a higher degree." Of course the frequent movement of troops is very much against the system, but that is only another strong reason why the utterly foolish and vexatious changes to which regiments are now subjected should be put under some check.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"IT'S AN ILL WIND" &c.

IF any working man has felt nervous lately on the subject of earthquakes in this country he will be consoled by reading the report of Mr. Acting-Consul Cowper on the trade and commerce of the island of Porto Rico during the year 1867, which, with other commercial reports from her Majesty's consuls, has lately been printed. Mr. Cowper, speaking of a violent earthquake in November of that year, states that the effect of these calamities upon the labouring classes is the very reverse of what might have been expected. Instead of increased misery, the agricultural labourers immediately obtained employment upon their own terms in readjusting the fields, and the mechanics in the towns found work so plentiful in repairing houses, &c., that they not only demanded exorbitant wages, but refused to work more than four days in the week for about four hours a day. One of them said that "God Almighty sent the hurricanes and earthquakes for the benefit of the poor workman;" and Mr. Cowper adds that they certainly took advantage of the dispensation, that the proprietors were the real sufferers, and that the charitable subscriptions sent out from England and elsewhere for the labourers were quite unnecessary.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PRIESTLY WILL-MAKING.

AN extraordinary case of priestly will-making is reported by the *Liverpool Courier*. The story is that a solicitor, named Moreton, somewhat notorious in Liverpool, recently lay dying at the ripe age of 75. The Very Rev. Canon Fisher, a Catholic dignitary, was sent for to perform the last rites of the Church. The canon, however, it is alleged, left the sick gentleman and went to a solicitor's office, and took from thence a boy, whom he led to the death-room. Here he found another witness in a young servant girl, and before these two testators Canon Fisher, it is alleged, guided the weak old man's fingers over a signature to a will made purposely, and whereby an enormous sum of money—little short, we learn, of £25,000—is left to Bishop Goss. The particulars in the case have not been yet verified, but the harrowing and cruel story of the deed appears to have some little confirmation in the fact that the dying man, with all his fortune, made a will, and left not a penny to his widow. Mrs. Moreton has placed her case in the hands of a well-known, clever barrister, and the public will, we trust, soon be enlightened as to the entire transaction.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
London. | Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France). | Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion). | Shanghai.
Calcutta. | Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" —The Belfast Banking Company.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.
Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 1/8 per Rupee.

4 do. 2s. "
3 do. 1/11⅞ "
2 do. 1/11⅝ "
1 do. 1/11⅜ "
On demand 1/11 1/2 "
On Scotland 1/11 1/2 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only given for on demand.

INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "
Do. 24 do. 6 "

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 28th April, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mes' sight above £50 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11 13/16d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 15/16d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11 9/16d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 11 3/8d. "
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11 5/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coco da, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Sin apore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months ..... 6 per cent.
6 do. ..... 5 "
3 do. ..... 3 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in India, Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 3rd May 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay. | Rangoon. | Hongkong.
Calcutta. | Singapore. | Shanghai.
Akyab. | Batavia. | Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
9 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
3 do. ..... at 1s. 11 3/4d. "
2 do. ..... at 1s. 11 5/8d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11 1/2d. "

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady other Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 30th April 1869. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 8½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, Bengal Army List, corrected up to 1st April ..... Rs. 5 8
Madras Do. Do. 4 8
Bombay Do. Do. 3 0
Official Monthly Do. 1 0

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

ENGLISH and EUROPEAN NEWS.

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Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, ally expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for cu ves are required.
KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, and also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
Bombay, 8th February, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSRS. MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a récherché Cabinet Wine
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL and MUSCATEL, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, cheap dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES or SHERRY WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA, MARASCHINO DI, a choice Italian Liqueur.
Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.
Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trademark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.
Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit direct to the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.
TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:
CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842;
AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN
China, Colombo, New Zealand,
Calcutta, Kurrachee, Manilla,
Madras, New York, New Orleans.

SAUTERNES from the CHATEAU DES ORMES ... ...Rs. 22 per doz.
Do. do. do. ... ... 18 "
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

JAMES MUIR & SON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE.—A consignment of the above just landed, in good condition, is for sale at the following prices:—
Quarts (in cases of 4 doz.) ..... Rs. 4 per doz.
Pints (do. do. 8 ") ..... " 3 0 "
Apply to the Godown-keeper at PEEL, CASSELS & Co.'s.
Forbes Street, 22nd April, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—
Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen ... } Bottled by J.W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen ... }
Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.
Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.
Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.
SIR C. FORBES & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY & SON,
WINE EXPORTERS,
SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON.

MESSRS. OWEN AND OKELL, Agents of the above Firm, Call attention to the following:

BRANDY. Per dozen
COGNAC, Vintage 1865 ..... Rs 20

CLARETS.
CHARLES TOVEY'S $ 4 ..... " 15

SHERRIES.
PALE DRY DINNER ..... " 24
AMONTILLADO ..... " 28
"THREE CROWNS" SOLERA ..... " 44

Detailed Price Current on appli cation.

OWEN AND OKELL,
Agent for Charles Tovey and Son,
Bombay Presidency.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON, and Co.

SEASON OF 1869.
THE VALLEY OF CASHMERE.
IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS.
MESSRS. S. H. CLARKE AND Co.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,
MEEAN MEER—MURREE—AND PESHAWUR,
respectfully beg to announce that they have made their usual extensive provision of every description of
WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES
to meet the requirements of Visitors to CASHMERE,
who will find a great saving in time, trouble, and expense in providing themselves from either of their establishments.
S. H. CLARKE AND COMPANY'S MURREE HOUSE offers great advantages to all travelling by that route (the one most generally used), as the expense of carriage from the plains is obviated—all supplies can be procured at a minute's notice, and carriage is always available.
S. H. CLARKE AND Co.
have for many years carried on an extensive business with CASHMERE, and their knowledge and experience enable them to successfully cater for the requirements of the visitors there.
To those Gentlemen who make any stay in Cashmere, S. H. Clarke and Co. beg to intimate that they can forward supplies direct from Murree (the nearest European station), and have them delivered in one week from date of despatch. This will be found not only a convenience, but a great economical consideration, as the actual cost will be less than that of the WINES and STORES usually taken from other stations.
S. H. CLARKE AND Co. further offer their best services to all residents in Cashmere to procure and forward in any articles required, though not connected with their business, free of charge.

FINE FLAVOURED
BORDEAUX WINES,
WARRANTED
PURE AND UNADULTERATED.
THE FIRST EXPRESSION OF THE BEST GRAPES.

CLARET.
Excellent quality and of mellowed character,
Case containing one Dozen Quart Bottles ....Rs. 14
White Capsule.

ST. JULIEN, 1865.
A fine Wine, soft and of full bouquet.
Case Containing one dozen quart bottles.....Rs. 20
Black Capsule.

MARGAUX, 1865.
choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended.
Case containing one dozen quart bottles.....Rs. 30
Blue Capsule.

The above Wines are from the eminent firm of
HENRI KLASEREI,
and are guaranteed to be free from any mixture whatever; they have been bottled in the Chateaux, in the very districts in which the Grapes have been expressed.
SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row,
Sole Agents in Bombay for HENRI KLASEREI.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TR